

ADAMS SENTINEL.

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ROBERT C. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 3
weeks—25 cts. per s. for each part.

RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. IX.

POETRY.

From the United States Gazette.
Lines for the First of January, 1835.

BY JOHN JONES, ESQ.

The current of departing years!

How swift it glides away,
And with it bears our hopes and fears;
Our freshness and decay;
Oh! swiftly, swiftly it flows on,
Extending far and wide.

And various changes too are borne

Upon its rushing tide.

Oh! 'tis the penalty we pay

In this vain world of ours,

To see the beautiful decay;

Like summer's fairest flow'r;

To sigh at thoughts of other days;

When pleasure brightly smil'd,

To watch the last departing rays

Or joys that once beguiled;

To see the household heart, which late

With friends was circled round,

Forsaken, sad, and desolate,

Without a welcoming round;

To see decay on every thing

Our hearts would fondly cherish,

To find our hopes all withering,

Our joys but born to perish.

And yet with joy each new-born year,

Is born'd by old and young,

And one bold think, I ween, that care

Man's heart had never wrung;

They little think that when this year

Shall too have pass'd from earth,

That they perchance may not be here,

To hail another's birth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOMAN.

"The very first
"Of human life must spring from Woman's
breast.
"Your first small words are taught you from
her lips:
"Your first tears quench'd by her—and
your last sighs
"Too often breath'd out in a Woman's heart,
"When Men have shrunk from the ignoble
care
"Of watching the last hour of him who led
them." BY ROY.

In whatever light we may view the
female character, and its influence, we
are necessarily and instinctively driven
to the conclusion, that, without the society
of woman, man would speedily degener-
ate into a brute, and his bosom become
a pandemonium for the worst passions to
rankle in. We have seen men endeavor
to live without the company of women, &
have pitied the unhappy hallucinations of
those who have supposed such a life a re-
ality. If woman was the first to trans-
gress, she was the first to cheer by her
smiles the victim of her unguarded folly.

If man went forth from the beautiful gar-
den of Eden a pietist and a stranger, hand in hand his lovely Eve walked with
him from the scene of their transgression,
with traces of Heaven still beaming in
her eye. If she led him into temptation,
she shared with him the fruits of their
transgression. There is that in the char-
acter of woman which we may in vain at-
tempt to analyze—a compound of all that
is rare and exquisite—a union of all that
is captivating and irresistible. From her
earliest history, which we have briefly
introduced, down to the present day, wo-
man's matchless worth has shone with
undimmed lustre. Who braved the prob-
abilities of detection and death in saving
the infant Moses from a wicked cradle, &
from a dreamless sleep? Woman. Who
when heaven-led Israel had passed the
host of Pharaoh were engulfed in the
whelming wave—who raised the song of
rejoicing which broke the wondrous
stillness that pervaded the hosts of Israel? Wo-
man. Who came forth to welcome
Jephthah returning from the battle field, and
who as the vowed sacrifice gently bowed
her head to the stern mandate that doomed
her to perpetual celibacy? The young
and lovely daughter of the stern warrior,
Who, when her doomed countrymen were
about to suffer extermination by the ma-
licious machinations of Haman—who pre-
vailed, braving asseid her lord's wrath,
in rescuing her unhappy brethren? Es-
ther—the flower of the Jewish maidens,
Who, when the convulsions of nature told
that Nature's God was suffering on the
Cross, who stood near and heard the last
groans of the agonizing Jesus—when the
darkened heavens lowered o'er the mount,
and the bosom of the earth heaved with
strange emotions, when "Elo, Elo, La-
me Sabactani," burst from the sufferer's
lips, as the veil was rent in sunder? Wo-
man was there—

"Not she with treacherous kiss her Saviour
stung—
"Not she denied him with unallow'd tongue;
"She, while apostle shrunk could dangers
brace;

"Last at the Cross, and earliest at the Grave!"

Who, when her offspring went forth to
battle, as she buckled on their shield,
said, in language that would have added
dignity to earth's greatest ones—"Re-
turn with it, or on it?" The Spartan Mo-
ther. Who, when the valies of beautiful
France were deluged with gore and her-
hills resounded with the wails of broken
hearts, whose hand reached the tyrant's
bosom? A timid female's! Who, but I
might go on ad infinitum. Woman, we
cannot live without thee! Thou art "the
morning star of memory," wherever we
turn. Thou art the first when we make
our appearance on life's theatre to cheer
us forward: from thee we draw the first
streams of sustenance, and by thee we
are first taught to hisp "Our Father who

art in Heaven." Well might one say

"Angels are painted fair to look like thee!"
For thou dost always hover around the
pathway of man like some guardian of the
skies. When the destroying angel has
waived his dark wing over cities and vil-
lages, and from his pinions drop pesti-
lence and disease among men; when man
has fled from the scene of misery, fearing
even to look behind him, least the pesti-
lential blight should destroy him. Woman

has been found beside the bed of languish-
ing humanity, and her voice been heard
amid the noxious vapours of the invalid's
cell.

Maryland! when that scourge of
nations, that humbler of the proud, pass-
ed over our beautiful continent, spreading
havoc and death in its frightful march;
when the city was converted into one vast
hospital, and the silent mart and untrud-
den may tell impressively that some

dread influence was prevailing; when
those who tolled the solemn bell were
supplanted in one short hour for their
own dirge to be chimed; who, braving
danger and defying death, left the quiet
of their home, and the calm of their unas-
piring retirement, to stand by the couch

of the disease-smitten, and to wipe away
the last drops from the brow of the dying;
who hovered near the straw pallet of the

Like Love o'er a death-couch—or Hope
o'er a tomb."

And pressed the reviving cordial to the
parched lips of the sufferer, as his spirit
strude over the threshold of time—who
but thine own sweet daughters, the Sis-
ters of Charity? The monuments of

Kings are buried beneath the rubbish of suc-
cessive generations, and mausoleums rear-
ed to perpetuate the memory of the great,
are sometimes thunder-riven and scatter-
ed to the winds. But woman lives in the
memory of man forever. In the deep
chambers of his heart, her beautiful form,
garlanded with flowers of immortality,
enshrined; and as for myself, though
ocean might war for my body, and un-
trodden isles receive me from the prey of
the angry billow, I would still look out
with hope at each returning morn for the
fluttering of some white winged barque
that should bear me back to the spot
where I first learned to lisp the unsophis-
ticated name of WOMAN.

THOMAS SINGULARITY.

The following amusing article is ex-
tracted from a new work, entitled "Nov-
elties of a Traveller, or Odds and Ends
from the Knapsack of Thomas Singularity,
Journeymen Printer," edited by Pro-
fessor Nott.

It was not in his nature to be long with-
out some love adventure on hand, nor did
he succeed in one affair ever discourage
him, as his mind was immediately engag-
ed in another. He had made acquaint-
ance with a Dutch farmer of the name of
Giermann Schmalbauch, man of very suf-
ficient property. The farmer had lately
been made major in the militia, and find-
ing out that Tommy had a knowledge of
tactics, applied to him for instruction.—

"Come and spend next Sunday with me
Mr. Singularity," said he, "and I'll treat
you to such watermelons as you never
saw in all your travels." Tom consented
willingly, expecting reasonably enough
a good dinner for his visit. When he ar-
rived, he not only found good cheer, but
two good looking daughters. They treated
him with so much kindness, that he flattered
himself that he had made a double
conquest, and therefore tried to merit
a second invitation. Accordingly he dril-
led his pupil through the manual exercise,
till he could shoulder, present, ground,
&c. with great satisfaction to himself.—

"And so you went and asked Mr. S—
how old he and his wife are?"

"In truth, your honor, may say that—

"Go back, and ask Mr. S— how he
and his lady are since the accident they
met with. Now do you understand?"

INTELLIGENCE OF BIRDS.

A gentleman residing at Catskill, re-
lates the following:

"A son of his, in the early part of the

season, put up a cage in his garden, in-

tended for the blue bird. Soon after it

was completed, a pair of wrens paid it a

visit, and being pleased with the tenement

to possess and commenced building a

nest. Before, however, the nest was

completed, a pair of blue birds arrived,

laid claim to the cage, and after a hard

battle succeeded in ousting the wrens, and

forthwith completed the nest on a plan of

their own. But the male wren was a

bird of spirit, and not disposed to submit

tamely to the injury. Some days after,

watching his opportunity when his antagon-
ist was away, he entered the cage, and

commenced rolling the eggs out of the

nest. He had thrown out but one, when

the blue bird discovered him; and with

loud cries made an immediate attack.—

The wren sought safety in a neighboring

currant bush, and by his activity in dodg-
ing about among the branches and ground,

succeeded in eluding his enraged adver-
sary. The blue bird gave up the chase,

and returned to examine the condition of

his nest. The egg had luckily fallen on

a soft bed and had not broken. After a

careful examination, he took it in his claws

and returned it safely to the nest."

There are always some, who by mis-
fortune, are deprived of the comforts—of

tentatives of the necessities of life. To

these, Winter proves an unwelcome guest.

They cannot participate in its enjoyments

for they are not defended against its cut-
ting blasts. It is in the power of the

wealthy to render such comfortable, if not

happy; and what a gratification it must

be to those who have the means, to re-
flect, that while they are enjoying the

comforts of a plentiful board and warm

fireside, they have been the means of con-
ferring a portion of the same blessings

upon their poor and destitute neighbors.

"Now the winter has come and howl's round

your cot,

And the icicles hang at your door,

While the bowl smokes with something re-
viving and hot,

Forget not the wants of the poor."

North River Times.

An elderly lady at a village in Norfolk

has adopted the singular idea that she is

an old hen. Her restlessness and vexa-
tion were excessive so long as her friends

contradicted that notion; but after a time

they ceased to do so, and at the recom-
mendation of her medical adviser, suffered her

to think and act as she pleased. In con-
sequence of this indulgence the good

lady is more positive than ever of her

feathered state, and has even gone so far as

to make herself a nest in the clothes back-
et, where she sits a great part of the day,

with most praiseworthy patience, on three

Dutch cheeses, asserting that they will be

hatched in seven weeks time.

Suffolk Chronicle.

NO. 111.

The School Tax.

COMMUNICATED.

At a meeting of the citizens of a portion
of Latimore township, Adams county, Pa.
held 1st Jan. 1835, at Myers' Mill, in said
township, it was into consideration the

School Law of 1st April, 1834, and the
measures proper to be adopted relative
thereto—JOHN HUMES was appointed

Chairman, and JOHN ZIEGLER Secretary.

George Sheller, Valentine Heigas, Sa-
muel Burkholder, George Paup, Abraham

Ziegler, and Wm. F. Bonner, were ap-
pointed a committee to prepare resolu-

tions expressive of the sense of the meet-
ing, relative to said law. After consulta-
tion, the following preamble and resolu-

tions were presented to the meeting, and
unanimously adopted:

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

when it cannot be exercised by the sovereign people.

Resolved, That it is a usurpation of our rights, and destructive of our liberties, and cannot be tolerated by a free people.

Resolved, That if we suffer ourselves to be deprived of our liberties, our children cannot inherit them, and the avowed object of the school system, (to qualify our children to preserve their freedom,) must be frustrated.

Resolved, That we will resist the general school system, whilst we retain a spark of the spirit of our Revolutionary Fathers, or a regard for the farewell admonition of the immortal Washington, to "resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of our free institutions, however specious the pretext."

Resolved, That the foregoing sentiments be represented to the Legislature by our Representatives, and they are hereby respectfully requested to represent the same.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens, as they value our liberties, to use all fair, honorable, peaceable, and necessary means to procure a repeal of the law in question.

Resolved, That a Memorial to the Legislature for a repeal of the law, be prepared and signed by the members of this meeting, and forwarded to our Representatives.

The following Memorial was then prepared and signed accordingly:

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate & House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the undersigned, citizens of the County of Adams, & State aforesaid, respectfully beg leave to represent:

We conceive the objects of association to be—

1st. To accomplish the performance of such things, as men in their individual capacity cannot do. Government is established as a means. The government, in a republic, is composed of powers, delegated by the people because they cannot exercise them themselves; and it properly consists of such powers alone. It is based on the principle of restraint, not compulsion. Its object is, to secure to individuals freedom of action, so far as it does not interfere with the possessions and happiness of others.

2d. The second object of association is, to perform such things as the members of the association, in an individual capacity, might do. The advantages to be gained, despatch or cheapness. The principles upon which associations are to be formed are, that the necessary burthens to be borne by individuals shall bear some proportion to the benefits conferred.

We have examined the law of 1st April, 1834, establishing a general system of common school education within this State, and find it in contradiction to every principle of association. Its object is, to accomplish what may be performed by the people themselves, and in their individual capacity, and is not a legitimate subject of the action of delegated authority. It is founded on the principle of compulsion. Its effect is to restrain freedom of action in all. It does not contemplate despatch or cheapness, nor is it calculated to effect either. Its burthens bear no proportion to the benefits conferred upon individuals.

Believing, as we do, our government to be based on the principles here laid down, we think that the law in question is an aberration from the principles of our free institutions, and calculated to sap the foundation of our liberties; and that it cannot be tolerated by the people, without great danger to their freedom. We believe its effects will be, to discourage agriculture, which it is the great interest of the State to encourage; to repress industry, the great source of the wealth of Pennsylvania, by means of which her accumulating debts must be paid; to increase and aggravate the distinction between the rich and the poor; and to depress the energies of the people generally.

We, therefore, having at heart the welfare of the Commonwealth, respectfully ask your honorable bodies to repeal such law. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Officers, and published in all the papers printed within the County; and the Editors are hereby requested to publish them.

JOHN HIMES, Chairman.

JOHN ZIEGLER, Secretary.

The French Question.

Before the people of the U. States consent to engage in a war with France, it will not be amiss for them, as it will be their interest which will be involved in it, to examine into the subject, and ascertain for themselves how it is to be conducted, and what will probably be its effects upon ourselves. The war, if undertaken, must of necessity be for the purpose of punishing France for not fulfilling her promise in the treaty between the two countries, by which she was to pay us five millions of dollars. It is not in the nature of things, that such a war should have the effect of forcing France to pay this money. On the contrary, the very act of declaring war will vacate the treaty, and with it, our claims for the money under that instrument will be destroyed.

We shall then have to depend upon the force of our arms to obtain the money: or, after having fought till both parties grew tired of amusement, resort must eventually be had to a negotiation, and the question must, under many additional circumstances, be again discussed and settled in a treaty. And when a treaty is formed and ratified, we shall be in precisely the same predicament as it regards payment, that we were in before the President's manifesto, at the opening of the present session of Congress—that is, we shall have the stipulations in a treaty to rely upon for the payment of the money,

and nothing else. This, however, depends upon the circumstance, that the parties may agree to settle the dispute a second time in the form of a treaty.

The immediate object which, in view, however, is, to inquire in what manner a war against France must be conducted, and what will probably be its consequences.

The object of a war against France cannot be the acquisition of territory. France has no colonial possessions on this continent, which we can invade and conquer. She has no Canadas, no New Brunswick, no Nova Scotia. One great object, which our government had in view, was the conquest of the Canadas: and to accomplish it, they sent almost all their best forces in that direction. They failed, however, and by their invasion of the enemy's territory, gained neither land nor credit. But the French have no territory within our reach, and therefore we cannot expect to get our money in that way.

We must therefore turn our attention to the water, and endeavor to gain five millions of dollars from the French, in warfare on the ocean. The French, it is said, have a naval force superior to ours. We have been informed that our officers, who have lately returned from the Mediterranean, and who had a good opportunity to become acquainted with the situation and strength of their naval force, speak of it in high terms. Our frigates, in the late war with Great Britain, proved to be more than a match for theirs; and a great part of the reputation we gained during that controversy, was derived from the engagements between our frigates and theirs. But it is said, that the French have a very large number of vessels of this description of superior force to ours, and to the highest order of equipment and discipline. If, owing to these circumstances, it should turn out that the French ships should prove to be more than a match for ours, we might lose in reputation, nearly as much as we gained in the war with the British.

If it should be said that the war will be one against French commerce, and the object will be to collect the money which they owe us under the treaty in that mode, the subject is not without its difficulties.

In the first place, if we should be so fortunate, either by letters of marque and reprisal, or by seizure and sequestration of the property of French subjects on land, to obtain enough to satisfy our demand under the treaty, it should be borne in mind that this is a game that two can play at. Our commerce would be exposed to French depredation—on the water by privateers and other armed cruisers, and on land by seizure and sequestration, in a ten-fold degree, greater than theirs would be to ours. We have vastly more merchantmen afloat than they have, and there are vastly more citizens of the United States engaged in mercantile pursuits within the jurisdiction of France, than there are subjects of France in the United States. It would be a very singular fact, if under these circumstances, the controversy should not prove a source of loss to us, and at the end of it, if we did not find ourselves worse off than when we began.

But it is said, that our honor is concerned in enforcing payment of this money. This might be true, perhaps, if we were in a situation to vindicate our claim in some mode, which would be beyond all dispute honorable. It is perfectly clear in our apprehension, that national honor never was and never will be promoted, by a war carried on solely by letters of marque, privateers, and seizures and sequestration of private property.

It may be profitable; but it is not a mode of carrying on a war which conduces to the honor of regular forces—officers or seamen—of any country, or its government. If, in the prosecution of the war, our ships should be as successful as they were in the late war with Great Britain, it might be highly reputable to our naval character, but it would advance but a little way towards the object of the war, which is the fulfilment of the stipulations in the treaty.

But, even if it should prove to be the fact that we should gain credit from the courage and skill of our naval forces, we certainly should come out of the war with a far greater sacrifice of money, than if we were eventually to lose the five millions under the treaty. We are aware that money is not to be taken into consideration, when placed in opposition to national honor. But before we can run the risk of a heavy expense to individuals, as well as to the nation, we ought to be tolerably sure we shall at least gain reputation by engaging in the contest. If the view we have taken of the subject be correct, this point is by no means clear of doubt.

At the same time, if the administration are determined to go to war for the acquisition either of honor or profit, we are not disposed to stand between them and their promise in the treaty for not fulfilling her promise in the treaty between the two countries, by which she was to pay us five millions of dollars. It is not in the nature of things, that such a war should have the effect of forcing France to pay this money. On the contrary, the very act of declaring war will vacate the treaty, and with it, our claims for the money under that instrument will be destroyed.

Letters have been received in this city, from different citizens of the U. States, public as well as private men, now in France, expressing the most decided opinion that the bill for carrying into effect the Treaty with the U. States will pass

in those bodies, however, as sometimes in our Congress, are slow and occasionally dilatory; so that it seemed not to be expected that a bill would be carried through the two Chambers very early in the session. Every thing at the latest date portended the passage of the bill. Nothing

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of that; but in looking from end to other of this business—

I won't look from one end to the other, says he, it's enough for me to look at one end. That was clearly wrong, and I won't submit to it from France nor no other nation. Well in the next place, says he, after sending over Ministers to France and bothering and parleying with em year after year, they acknowledged that they owed us, and agreed to pay us about five millions of dollars. But they keep putting it off from time to time till they have told as much as a dozen lies about it, and don't act as if they ever meant to pay it. Now isn't it clearly right that the French should pay that five millions?

Yes, say I, General, I believe it's right enough, but sometimes you know—

There's no sometimes about it, says he: I've asked for nothing but what is clearly right, and I'll have it out of em somehow or other, if I have to take it out of their gizzards.

As he said this, he jumped out of his chair, and marched across the floor, and smashed his fist together, and looked as fierce as a lion. At that he began brus-

hup too, for always when I see any body getting into a tantrum, I face right up to em; that's the best way in the world to cool em down. Now, says I, General, you asked me to tell you what I thought about this French business. But every time I've begun to say anything about it, before I could hardly get in a word edgeways, you'd cut right in, and have all the talk to yourself. Now if you want to hear my notion about it, if you'll just set down and promise to be as—whist as a mouse ten minutes, I'll give it to you. At that the General stopped short, and burst out laughing, and says he, Joel, you are clear Jack, all over, and I like you the better for it. And he come along, and give me a slap on the shoulder, and sat down and told me to go ahead, and he wouldnt put me up again.

Well, says I, General, my rule is this: if a feller strikes me, or pulls my nose, or spits in my face, I up and knock him right down, and make no bones of it. If any body gives an insult to Sergeant Joel Downing, he must look out for the rubbers.

But if any body steals a load of wood off of my wood lot, or a calf or a sheep off of my farm, I don't fly in a passion about it, but think it's best to be calm, and look at both sides of the question. I'll try all prudent means I can to get the property back, if I can get it without it's costing me more than its worth; and I'll try to have the feller punished too, if I can do it without being in danger of getting a flogging myself. But I always take time to reason upon it, and look out for my own pocket and my own back.

Now, says I, General, I'll tell you a story that'll show you my notion about this business, and just how it strikes me. When I was a boy, we had two neighbors up in Downingville, pretty good sort of neighbors for the most part—

When I got so far, the door opened, & in come Mr. Kendle again to talk over some more points about it, and so my pipe was put out for that time; but I mean to tell the General the story the first chance I can get.

I remain,

Your loving Cousin,

SARGENT JOEL DOWNING.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

A canal packet boat has arrived at Hollidaysburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.

from Utica, on the New-York canal, by a route scarcely ever thought of before.

She departed from Utica for Montezuma on the Erie canal, thence to Geneva on Seneca lake, thence from the lake to Elmira at the head of the Chemung canal, thence by the Chemung canal to the Chemung river, thence down that river to the North Branch of the Susquehanna, thence down the North Branch to the pool of Nanticoke—thence by the Pennsylvania canal to the mouth of the Juniata canal to Hollidaysburg, having thus traversed by water a distance of about four hundred and eighty miles.

The Packet is constructed on a new model for canal boats, being composed of two hulls formed in the shape of long narrow batteaux, upon which the cabin is built.

She is to run during the next season between Harrisburg and Columbia. Her owner is Mr. Doolittle, an enterprising Yorker, who is engaged at this, and at Johnstown, in building the packet boats which are to form the new passenger line that is to commence running next spring, between Pittsburg and Columbus.

Uncommon Cold Weather.—A resident in this neighborhood, who has observed the thermometer with some attention, daily, for the last ten or twelve years, never saw it below zero before Sunday morning, though it has been within that period reported to have been seen lower in other thermometers than his.

On Sunday morning, however, it stood at two degrees below zero. But, yesterday morning, it fell to thirteen degrees below zero, supposed to be the greatest cold ever observed in this part of the country.

Well, says he, now what do you think about the whole of this French business—speak your mind out freely.

Well, says I, General, I think it is by no means—You know, says he. Sergeant Joel, that I have pledged myself in one of my Messages, not to ask any thing but what is right, and not to submit to any thing that is wrong. Don't you call that sound doctrine, says he?

Yes, says I, General, according to my notion that is sound doctrine. It is the rule I go by when I am at home. But I think this French business, as far as I know, will induce him to insist upon it.

N. York Daily Advertiser.

Letters have been received in this city, from different citizens of the U. States, public as well as private men, now in France, expressing the most decided opinion that the bill for carrying into effect the Treaty with the U. States will pass

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father, (the late Sir John Copely,) the day preceding the battle of Lexington, which circumstance saved their family property from confiscation. The land below the Hancock estate on Beacon street now occupied by some of the most splendid private residences in the union, belonged to the Copely family. The widow of the late Gardner Green, of Boston, is sister of Lord Lyndhurst.

St. Louis, Dec. 16, 1834.

Loss of two more Steamboats.—The steamboat Champlain, hence for Louis ville, was snagged on the 11th inst., at about 11 o'clock at night, off St. Gene-

vieve, and sunk in one or two minutes.

The passengers had barely time to escape to the upper deck of the boat, that being the only part out of water.

In this situation, with scarcely an article of clothing, they remained two or three hours, until relieved by the New Companion.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

From the National Intelligencer.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

With a pleasure which we wish we could communicate to our readers we hastened to the reading of an elaborate and powerful Report, to the Senate, from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, on so much of the Annual Message of the President of the U. States, as concerns our Relations with France. We were completely taken by surprise by it, for we had supposed that the Senate would await the action of the other House on that subject. We listened to it with not the less interest, however, on that account; and we were glad, we may say proud, of the ability, the moderation, and the elevated tone of the whole document, in every respect worthy of its distinguished author, the Chairman of the Committee.*

The reading of the report occupied about two hours. Having had no access to it, and having only our hearing to depend upon, we shall attempt nothing like a literal Report of its contents, but will endeavor, for the gratification of the public curiosity, to make a rapid sketch of the outline of it.

The Report sets out with expressing the entire concurrence of opinion of the Committee with the President as to the justice of the claims for the payment of which

The Treaty between the U. States and France makes provision. They had their origin in flagrant violations of the law of nations, and of our neutral rights, for which the pretence alleged at the time afforded no justification. At the period of those aggressions, the Government of the U. States would have been fully justified had it then appealed to arms to vindicate our outraged rights; and it was a fact known to those who were conversant with the history of the times, that the expediency of such a measure had been seriously considered in the councils of the U. States. The selection between the two belligerents, by which another Nation became the enemy at that time, arose not from any insensibility to the injuries received from France, but from considerations of a different nature. Restrained by prudential considerations from then

making war upon France, the U. States had yet resolved never to acquiesce in the wrong and injustice done them, but to persevere in the demand of indemnity until it should be obtained. As early as 1812, one of our most distinguished citizens, appointed Minister to France, was instructed to demand reparation for these wrongs; and the demand had been persisted in, by every Administration, from that day down to the conclusion of the Treaty of 1831.

The report then goes on to say, that of these claims the amount had not previously to the Treaty been fully ascertained, and could not be exactly known until they were finally adjudicated; but the committee concur entirely with the President in the opinion that the amount awarded by the Treaty, by way of indemnity, falls far short of the just claims of our citizens, including damages. The Treaty had nevertheless been received in this country with general satisfaction, for several reasons, but, more than all, for the reason that the People of the U. States saw in it the removal of the only obstacle to perfect harmony between this country & a nation, the remembrance of whose ancient friendship was always dear to them.

It had not been for a moment supposed that a Treaty between the two countries, being on the face of it a perfect obligation, would be violated by the failure of either party to perform the stipulations on its side, &c.—and so little did Congress apprehend such a state of things, that they passed several acts founded upon the Treaty, one of which was to provide for the investment of the money to be received under the Treaty in some productive fund, for the benefit of the Claimants, until the adjudication of the claims should be completed. In consequence of this last provision, when the first instalment became due, a draft was drawn for the amount, the protest of which was the first notice of the non-execution of the Treaty. To the manner in which this draft was drawn, perhaps on the score of formality or etiquette some exception might be taken; but the Committee are unanimously of opinion that the mode, adopted, of drawing for the money, was fully justified by the terms of the treaty. It is with profound regret, says the report, that the Committee have learnt the failure of the reasonable expectations of the Executive and of the country, as to the execution of the Treaty.

The report goes on to say, as the President in his message justly remarks, that the idea of acquiescence in the refusal to execute the Treaty, can never be for a moment entertained. The U. States can never abandon their rights under it.

When negotiation for procuring the execution of the treaty shall be exhausted, it will then be for the U. States to consider what other measures are necessary to procure their rights to be respected. In the opinion of the President, that period has already arrived, and he has recommended to Congress to authorize Reprisals in the event of a failure of France promptly to make payment, &c. The

President, however, does not present the course of Reprisals as the only one open to Congress, but by the admission of the alternative of waiting a further time for the action of the French Chambers, leaves to the choice of Congress the two courses, of further negotiation, or of a contingent measure which, in its consequence, may possibly lead to war. As to the latter course, if the habits, inclination, and interests of this People are opposed to war when unavoidable, with what added force do not all these objections apply to a war with an ancient ally, towards whom the

*The Senate Committee of Foreign Relations consists of Mr. CLAY, Chairman; Messrs. G. M. MAGNUM, SPRAGUE, and TALLMADGE.

People of the U. States entertain the kindest sentiments: Partaking of this sentiment themselves, the Committee extended their inquiry first into the practicability and expediency of the peaceful alternative presented by the message.

The report here proceeds to a critical analysis of the correspondence (between our Minister and the French Ministry) which preceded the formation of the treaty, shewing, by various quotations from it, that, throughout the negotiation, the King of France evinced the most friendly feelings towards the U. States, and took an unusual interest in the adjustment of the question between the two countries. Our Ministers had been reminded, over and over again, of the difficulties which the Ministers would have to encounter from the Chambers in consequence of the Treaty, &c. To this history of the negotiation the Committee did not advert to justify the omission of the French Government to carry into effect the Treaty, the difficulty now experienced in the French Chambers being an affair between them and their own Government, and not between them and our Government.

But the Committee had recourse to this correspondence, because, after the warnings which were given of the difficulties which would have to be encountered, a fair construction ought to be put upon the course of the King and his Ministers in this matter. If the King has throughout acted with good faith, and is still laboring to effect the passage of a bill in the Chambers to carry into effect the treaty, it would be not only unjust, as respects the French Government, but impolitic, and unwise, as respects the claimants themselves, to throw obstacles in the way of the success of the King's exertions, by the adoption of rash or hasty measures, even contingently, which might convert some of the warm friends in the Chambers into bitter enemies of the claims.

The report then proceeds to the consideration of what had transpired since the ratification of the Treaty; carefully reviewing and analyzing the correspondence which has since passed between the Ministers of the two countries, &c. The Committee express the great pleasure they have in concurring with the President of the U. S. and Mr. Livingston, in entire confidence in the good faith of the King, &c. as professed in several of the letters from our Secretary of State and our Minister in France; and they consider it due to candor to declare that they have seen no reason since to distrust the sincerity or perfect integrity of the King in this matter.

It having been arranged in the correspondence which followed the rejection of the bill by the Chambers, that this Government should await the further action of the French Chamber before taking any other step, the Committee proceeded to examine on what ground the President now recommends action without correspondence between the French Minister here and our Secretary of State, in reference to the supposed pledge of the French Minister for an extraordinary convocation of the Chambers. The Committee do not find such a pledge, though they find every assurance that the earliest practicable opportunity will be seized for pressing the bill upon the Chambers.

They find an expression of an expectation on the part of the President that the King will use his whole constitutional power (which includes the power to convene the Chambers at any time,) but they do not find that expectation to have been responded to by the French Minister; or if it was, the document containing the response has not been communicated to Congress, &c. &c. If the Chambers had been convened earlier than usual, thought nothing should have been done by them, at the time that Congress met, it is not probable, says the Report, that the President would have held the language towards France, which is contained in his Message: nor would he, if he had known what subsequent intelligence has disclosed, that the Chambers were to meet on the 1st of December.

The reasons assigned by the French Ministry for not calling an extra meeting of the Chambers were plausible at least, and if they do not command conviction, would justify acquiescence in the course of the King, if, as the Committee are entirely convinced, throughout the negotiation, and on all occasions before the treaty and after the treaty, the King has invariably shown an anxious desire for the satisfactory adjustment of the differences between France and the U. States. The opposition to the execution of the treaty had not proceeded from the King of France or his Ministers, but from the Chamber of Deputies. Whilst these exertions are making by the French Government, the policy of this Government is to strengthen them to second them, and, above all, to do nothing to impair the force of them.

The refusal of one branch of a Government, it is true (says the report) to execute a Treaty may be regarded as the refusal of the Government: but when the head of the Government evinces the earnestness which has been shown in this case by the political head of the French Government, such a conciliation ought not to be hastily drawn. Upon the whole, the Committee are of opinion that the time has not yet arrived when Congress is called upon to go into the consideration of the very serious question, whether they will enter into any measure for the purpose of taking into their own hands redress for wrongs by France. The Committee are of opinion that Congress ought to avoid any resort to war, or to measures

which may lead to it, and rather wait to see the result of the exertions which the French King is undoubtedly making to carry the Treaty into full effect.

The Committee agree in opinion with the President, that we cannot now go beyond the Treaty; that the question of the fact of wrong and the amount of indemnity must be considered as closed by it.

But, for all other purposes, the door is still open to negotiation. The misapprehensions on the subject of this treaty and the claims of the U. States, which appear to have existed in the French Chambers, and prevented their legislative action on

the Treaty, may be removed by explanations, &c. which the U. States should be ready and willing to make. We might indeed proudly and coldly hold up the Treaty in our hands, and say to France, for our only argument, here is your bond! But it is due to the dignity and the character of this nation to satisfy France and the world that, though she has given her obligation to pay the money, we would scorn to accept it if it could be shewn that it was not in conformity to the principles of immutable justice.

Many cases have occurred in our history, when we have received from other nations injuries which, if so minded, the U. States might have considered just cause of war, which might have been prosecuted at the expense of thousands of lives and millions of money. Other and better counsels, however, had prevailed, and peace been preserved with ultimate advantage to the country. Even in the case of

France, our claims, resisted for more than twenty years, have at length been acknowledged, as they ought to have been at first. We have the act of the treaty-making power for liquidating them; and sooner or later, says the Report, the provisions of the Treaty must be fulfilled by the other branches of that Government.

Here, the Report goes on to say, the committee might stop, having expressed their opinion in favor of the alternative discussed. But they feel bound to say something on the other branch of the President's suggestion, that we ought to take redress into our own hands without further delay, should the appropriation for the treaty not be forthcoming made by the French Chambers. In regard to Reprisals, recommended by the Message as a pacific measure, the report says they are indeed not War, but they may lead to War. It is inconceivable that a powerful and chivalrous nation like France would quietly submit to the seizure of the property of its offending citizens pursuing lawful commerce; and there is no doubt the Senate will sustain the principles of the report—so that it is not likely we shall be involved in a war with France

during this session, be the course of the House of Representatives what it may. The report had such a powerful effect upon the Senate, that it immediately ordered twenty thousand copies of it to be printed.

In the two preceding columns we have inserted a summary of the report, from the National Intelligencer of Wednesday.

A very sensible article on the subject, copied from the New-York Daily Advertiser, will also be found in the preceding page.

The Legislature of this State re-assembled on Monday last. Nothing of interest has, as yet, been transacted. Numerous petitions for the repeal of the School Law have been presented to the House; amongst which, were several by Mr. M. SHERRY.

But, should the inquiry be made, if France persists in refusing to execute the Treaty, what shall then be done?

The Report says, the Committee will not anticipate such a result. They look at things as they now exist, and will not attempt to anticipate the impenetrable future. This Nation has shown, when less powerful in numbers and resources than at present, that it knows how to vindicate its rights, when a resort to measures of redress is expedient and proper. When necessary, we shall not shrink from what duty may again demand of us. Whenever the occasion may arise, it cannot be doubted that our united councils will triumphantly maintain the rights, the honor, and the interests of the country by all the means within their power. As things now are, however, the Report concludes by saying that the Committee think it expedient to leave Congress unfeathered and free to act according to circumstances as they may hereafter occur.

The report concludes with the following resolution—which is made the order of the day for Tuesday next:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, at this time, to pass any law vesting in the President authority for making Reprisals upon French property, in the contingency of provision not being made for paying to the U. States the indemnity stipulated by the Treaty of 1831, during the present session of the French Chambers.

The sense entertained by the Senate of the importance of this Report, is manifested by the order of the Senate to print twenty thousand copies of it. We wish that there were a copy of it in the hand of every freeman in the country.

We casually heard yesterday—and we do not see why we should not state it—that in the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the question was taken upon reporting a bill conformable to the President's recommendation, to authorize contingent Reprisals against France, and decided in the negative, by six votes to three. We have all along said, that, in the present posture of affairs, such a measure would not receive the assent of Congress.

Nat. Int.

It is understood that the President of the U. States, yesterday nominated to the Senate, as a Judge of the Supreme Court,

(to fill the vacancy on the bench occasioned by the decease of Justice JOHNSON,) JAMES M. WAYNE, now a Representative in Congress from the State of Georgia.

R.

A fire broke out on Saturday afternoon, in the extensive Coach-making establishment of MR. D. LARRICK, in this borough, which for a time threatened the destruction of much valuable property; but from the exhaustiveness of the fire, and the indomitable exertions of the citizens, the fire was confined to the Plating-shop, Blacksmith-shop, Coal and Lumber-house—which were destroyed.

Speaking of the recent nomination of Judge MCLEAN, by a majority of the Ohio Legislature as a candidate for the Presidency, the Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday says—

"Other candidates, we clearly foresee, will be brought into the field, and for ourselves, we apprehend no injury to the Whig cause from this course, for it will stand in the end the importance of yielding up personal preferences, and of uniting upon that man who can command the greatest number of votes in opposition to the office-holders' candidate. This spirit is inculcated in the Ohio address, and we have no doubt it will everywhere prevail; so let candidates increase as they may, we speak advisedly when we say, the friends of the Constitution and the Law will ultimately unite, one and all, upon a single candidate."

The House of Representatives of the U. States, in a manner the most complimentary and gratifying to the feelings of Mr. ADAMS, ordered to be printed fifty thousand copies of his Oration in honor of the memory of LAFAYETTE.—*Nat. Int.*

Gen. JAMES THOMAS was unanimously re-elected Governor of Maryland, with great unanimity.

The Directors of the U. States Bank, have unanimously re-elected NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq. President of that institution.

TRAIBLED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. B. S. SCHNECK, to Mr. CHARLES SWARTZ, to Miss BARBARA HARTMAN—both of Muncieburg.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. SAMUEL GUTELIUS, Mr. THOMAS IKES, to Miss MARY HENRY—both of Abbotts-Town.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL MAGNESS, to Miss JUDIAH DEYER—both of Littles-Town.

On the 13th, by the Rev. J. RUTHRAUF, Mr. GEORGE GEORGE, to Miss ANNA MARIA BISHOP—both of Gettysburg.

DTBD.

On the 6th inst. Mr. MICHAEL BEMER, sen. of Menallen township, in the 81st year of his age.

On Thursday night last, at the house of Mr. H. VAN OZEL, in this borough, Mr. WILLIAM M. GLAUNGLIN, in the 22d year of his age.

Yesterday, at an advanced age, Mrs.

W. Work, of this borough.

On the 13th, Mrs. M. GAUGHEY, wife of Mr. HUGH M. GAUGHEY, of Cumberland township.

PHILIP BEAMER, Adm'r.

Jan. 12.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

THIS mild and efficacious remedy possesses many advantages over other remedies usually employed for diseases of children. It has been found beneficial in the following diseases—pains in the stomach and bowels, colic, griping, restlessness, &c. It is prepared from vegetables only.

For sale at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Jan. 12.

F. LEAS, P. M.

Jan. 5.

DE LA MONTERAT'S INDIAN SPECIFIC.

THIS valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of Breast and Lungs, &c. A direction and certificate will accompany each bottle of Specific.

RUSIS & CHAPMAN'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

The above Medicines are for sale at the

Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Jan. 5.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of MICHAEL BEAMER, sen. of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, will make payment to the subscriber on or before the 21st of March next.

And all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make known the same to the subscriber, without delay.

The Administrator resides in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa.

PHILIP BEAMER, Adm'r.

Jan. 12.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN KUHN, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 1st of July next. And those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Germany township.

HENRY SPALDING, Adm'r.

Jan. 5.

NOTICE.

THE Account of George Deardorff and Jacob Gries, Committee of THOMAS GRIEST, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams county; and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said

County, on Wednesday the 28th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for confirmation and allowance.

G. ZIEGLER, Proth'y.

Dec. 22.

NOTICE.

THE

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Sheriff's Sales.

In appearance of hundred Writs of Venitio Exposu, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 24th of January inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, the following real Estate, viz:

A Lot of Ground, Situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa. on which are erected a two-story Brick House, a Frame Stable, and other Buildings.—H. H.

One other Lot of Ground, No. 2, having erected thereon a two-story Frame House, Brick Stable, and a Brick Blockhouse Shop and Coal-house.—H. H.

One other Lot of Ground, No. 3, on which is erected a Frame Shed, Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Fischer.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land, Situate in Menallen township, Adams County, containing 38 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Robert Bell, James Bell, jun. William Bell, B. Gminter, Daniel Orner and others, on which are erected a two-story Log Dwelling-house, a Log Stable, a spring of water near the house door, a stone spring-house and a young orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the property of David Orner.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, by adjournment,

A Tract of Land, Situate in Cuthbertson township, Adams County, containing 83 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Jacob Hanky, James A. Thompson, the heirs of Samuel Sloan and others, on which are erected a 1½ story Log Dwelling-house, and Log Stable, with a spring of water near the house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Blakely.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land, Situate in Latimore township, Adams County, containing 113 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of the heirs of Solomon Bower, J. Hartman, Michael Bower and others, with a two-story Log Dwelling-house, double Log Barn, two wells of water near the house, and one well of water in the field, two apple orchards, and a large quantity of meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Bower.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land, Situate in Cumberland township, Adams County, containing 249 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Jacob Hanky, James A. Thompson, heirs of Samuel Sloan, deceased, D. Ziegler and others, on which are erected two 1½ story Log and Frame Dwelling-houses, two Log Stables, a spring of water near each house, and a well of water near the turnpike on said farm; also a large quantity of meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Blakely and John Sweeney.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 3, 1835.

NOTICE TO Constables, Wholesale Dealers, & Retailers of Foreign Merchandise.

PURSUANT to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April—CONSTABLES will take notice, that, agreeably to the second section of the Act, graduating the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Merchandise, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licences, and collecting said duties, they are requested on or before the first day of January term, to wit: the 20th day of January next—to make an oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.

MERCHANTS & DEALERS embraced in the provisions of the above-referred Act, are hereby notified, that, according to the fifth section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 27th day of January next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amount of their annual sales during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out on or before the 1st day of March next, for one year.

Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, and Chemists, as respects wine, &c. used in preparation for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out License under the provisions of this Act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

1st cl. amt. of sales, \$50,000—\$50	do. 40,000 40
2d do. 30,000 30	
3d do. 20,000 25	
4th do. 15,000 20	
5th do. 10,000 15	
6th do. 5,000 12 50	
7th do. 2,500 10	

DANL. SHEFFER, Associate

ROBT. MILHENY, JOHN BROUKE, J. MUSSelman,

Dec. 22.

HANDBILLS, Newly & expeditiously executed at the office of THE SENTINEL.



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq., President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANL. SHEFFER and WM. McCLEAN, Esq.s., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 28th day of January next—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroners, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in the behalf aforesaid to be done; and also to them who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff, Dec. 22.

TEST OF JACSES,

PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT JAN. TERM, 1835.

Moses Myers vs. Jacob Fickes.

Moses Myers vs. John Fickes.

Same vs. Daniel Fickes.

David White vs. Thomas Neely, George Day, Rachael Arnold, James Wierman and Moses Neely.

T. Stevens and G. Arnold, under the firm of Stevens and Arnold, vs. S. Hughes and H. Hughes, under the firm of S. and H. Hughes.

Wm. McIlvain vs. Alexander McIlvain and Lawrence.

James Galbreath vs. James Lockhart.

Daniel Gilbert vs. Barnhart Hoffman.

Isaac Clark, use of Daniel Dean, vs. Solomon Spangler.

Same vs. same.

Peter Lobough, Ex'r of Andrew Lobough, dec'd. vs. H. Fickel and S. Fickel.

T. H. Hall & Julia Hall vs. D. Freeman.

Mary Blakely vs. Thomas Jourdan.

Henry Hoffheins vs. John Fahnestock.

Michael Con vs. Jonas Roth.

Trustee of David Stewart, assignee of Charles Delap, vs. Thomas McKnight and others.

Peter Repton and Eliza his wife vs. the Executors of Phebe Thornburg, dec'd.

Wm. E. Camp, use of George Richter, vs. Moses Myers.

Dec. 20.

GRAND JURY

FOR JANUARY TERM, 1835.

Latimore—William F. Bonner, Adam Gardner.

Hamilton—Isaac Trimmer, Michael Heans.

Liberty—Nathaniel Greason, Joseph Hunter, Joseph Hill.

Huntington—Henry Bittinger, Jacob Fickes.

Menallen—Nich's Bushey, John Wert, George Taylor.

Conococheague—Joseph Smeeringer, Jacob Dillone.

Reading—Jacob King, Thomas Dicks.

Borough—Geo. W. McClellan, John Brown.

Franklin—John Psoutz, David Scott.

Berwick—Peter Diehl.

Germany—Ludwick Study.

Strabon—Armstrong Taughinbaugh.

Hamiltonban—Philip Rahn.

GENERAL JURY

FOR JANUARY TERM, 1835.

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Liberty—Nathaniel Greason, Joseph Hunter, Joseph Hill.

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Franklin—John Psoutz, David Scott.

Berwick—Peter Diehl.

Germany—Ludwick Study.

Strabon—Armstrong Taughinbaugh.

Hamiltonban—Philip Rahn.

French Jujube Paste, or PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, color and form. Its use is altogether convenient: between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humor in the throat and breast; it is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisis, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice.

For sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

Doctor Schaeffer's POPULAR THEOLOGY

WITH special reference to the doc-

tor

ROBT. MILHENY, JOHN BROUKE, J. MUSSelman,

Dec. 22.

HANDBILLS,

Nearly & expeditiously executed at the office of

THE SENTINEL.

Oct. 1.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM TOLAND, late of Mount Pleasant, deceased, hereby gives notice to those persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same before the middle of January next; and those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN O'NEILL, Adm'r.

Dec. 1.

CHURCH HARMONY,

By Henry Smith, Chambersburg, Pa.

A Pocket Volume of Church Music, third edition, enlarged and improved, for sale at the Book-Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Dec. 15.

CIRCULAR.

Proposed Location of the Classical and Theological Institutions of the German Reformed Church.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

LAW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following German Works are

for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:

Arndt's True Christianity,

Fox's Book of Martyrs,

Psalmerspiel,

Stark's Prayer Book,

Wandende Seele,

Francke's Leben,

Haberman's Prayer-book,

Dr. Schimucker's Church History,

Lutheran Hymn-books,

Reformed do.

Gemeinschaftliche do.

Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,

Menitz's large German-English & Eng-

list-German Dictionaries,

And a large and general assortment of

GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTA-

MENTS, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 20.

Family Medicines.

THE following approved Family Me-

dic